LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ot, and that a committee of sever of by the chairman to carry the resolution gompt effect. Resolved, That, while we proffer to the widow

Resolved, That, while we proffer to the widow faughter our heartfelt condolence and the asnee of our readiness to maintain in deed the pathy which we have endeavored to express ords, we indulge the hope that the wives and interest of all of our professional brethren will becate with us in contributing to them that will aid of which they have been bereft in the of our lamented brother officer.

Resolved. That a copy of the proceedings and a resolves of this meeting be transmitted by thairman to the bereaved family."

ptain Adams moved that the chair appoint a nittee of seven to carry the second resolution

mittee of seven to carry the second resolution proper effect, and that the president of this sing be chairman of that committee; agreed and the chair appointed Capt. Adams, Col. ria, Purser De Bree, Dr. Clymer, Commander tins, Lt. Woodhull, and Commander Steed-

ansons Work.—In taking a stroll yesterday opped into the Coach Factory of Mr. John P. a. on Sixth street, between C street and sana avenue, where we saw the beautiful belonging to the Metropolitan Hook and Ladampany, No. 1, which has been theroughly sted and varished in that establishment. The a. running-gear, ladder galleries, tongue, tilmd other portions of the truck have been ifully painted with white ground, striped with marine blue and vermillion. The leaf work a ladder galleries and other portions is painted dark green shaded or relived by light green. crolls on the ends or corners of the ladder fee, with the figure heads on the same are ifully gift and highly varnished. The bolsters cautifully striped with blue and red, and the d smolls and leaf work or brackets richly gift. buckets have been painted red, white, and

blue.

Taken altogether, it is certainly a very handsome job, and reflects great credit upon the mechanics employed upon the job, who, we are glad
to say, are men belonging to this city, two of whom
are young men who served their times as apprentices to coach painting in this city. The Metropellian boys may well feel proud of the appearance
of their truck when she takes her position in the
great Firemen's parade which is to come off in
Philadelphia on Monday next.

ABOTHER DEFLORABLE ACCIDENT, resulting from the careless handling of firearms, occurred on Saturday afternoon, near Benning's Bridge, resulting in the death of a promising young man named Eugene Barr, son of Mr. David H. Burr, late Sarvayor General of Utah. It appears that in taking his gun from a skiff, in which, with two companions, he had been shooting, the gun exploded, lodging a load of duck shot in his right side. The intelligencer says:

exploded, lodging a load of duck shot in his right side. The Intelligencer says:

"It appears that he took the gun up, with the male pointing directly to him, and that the cap explosed by the hammer striking upon one of the sease of the skiff. As soon as shot, the unfortunate youth placed his hand upon the wound, staggered back a pace or two, and fell, exclaiming, "Oh, how foolish I was, after all the warnings I have had!" His companions stuffed a handkerchief into the wound to keep down the gushing blood, and at length got their friend nearer the beings, where he was placed on a plank until assistance, medical and otherwise, could be obtained from the city. It was nearly nine o'clock fore Mr. Burr was brought home. Drs. Lindsly, y. Richards, and Middleton, were in attendoe more or less all Saturday night; but the te was beyond remedy, and the ill-fated young in died about eight o'clock Sunday morning, continued in full possession of his senses to etinued in full possession of his senses to oment of his death, a few minutes before

The Magnerator and Police of Washington,— in the "Star" of Monday is published "a card" y Edward A. Pollard of this city, in reply to a stee of Thomas C. Donn, Esq., published a few lays previous, in which the following paragraph

the law, that of perjury in office—if the high mis-demensor of refusing a warrant at pleasure—if a corrupt understanding with the vagrant gamblers of the street—if the prostitution of justice to the inmates of the cribs and "hells" of Washington— if all these, combined and proved, shall not be sufficient to cover with public dishonor "one of the magistracy," and to secure, even at the hands of the law, the nunishment of his body by impris-connent, then I shall be greatly mistaken in the opinion I have obtained of the independence and integrity of the higher constituted courts of this District."

Having branded bim as a faisifier of facts, a covardity a calumniator, and a public offender against the laws of his country, he will understand that I leave him under imputations from which gentlemen do not usually attempt to relieve themselves by recourse to newspapers.

Respectfully,

EDWARD A POLLARD. What does this mean? are we to have sor

At a meeting of the Northern Liberties Philadelphia Association held on Saturday last, the following officers were elected:
President, J. T. Halleck; Orator, Major Winn;
Masshal, James Ward; Secretary, Samuel Culverwell; Treasurer, L. Newmyer.
The Company will have a dress parade to-morrow evening, and will leave on Saturday at 3%
o'clock, for Philadelphia.

First Rior.—During the alarm of fire Saturday night, a riot occurred in the Fifth Ward, near the Stone-cutters sheds belonging to the Capitol extension. Pistols, pieces of marble and bricks were used abundantly, but we have been unable to learn who, if any persons, were seriously injured in the

We are primised some facts in relation to the above, from an eye witness, which we will publish. We want to get at the truth in relation to this and all other disturbances. Who began the attack? Who commerced the affray at the west end a few days previous? Who encourage these parties in their rowdy propensities, and shield them from punishment? Who? They who have axes to grind! Who are they? We shall see!

Significant.—On Saturday, a negro who was driving a horse attached to a cart loaded with wood, discovered that his wood was slipping from the eart, and called out his horse to stop—"whos."

For the American. There is an animal of the fluny tribe denominated a corner rise, which, when pursued, emits large quantities of a black fluid, and thus darkens

the surrounding waters, and oftentimes escapes pursuit.

Served Forks AtLes adopts a like mode to escape from the infamy in which a recent transaction seams likely to place him.

Whether or not the writer of this has ever felt "peak" from any "misconstruction" of his actions, the simple fact that such "misconstruction" had been at once "rectified," renders the parallel mought to be drawn by this cuttle fish home, altogether inappropriate. But even had it been otherwise, and had that "misconstruction" of the writer's actions never been "rectified," it would pussle the most astute man in this community to discover any reason in another's misconduct, for the perpetration by Samuel Yorke AtLee, of the act which he confessedly committed.

There is but one solution of his impertinent and unavailing allusion to the fact that the actions of the writer of this had been once subject to a "misconstruction" which had been subsequently "rectified"—and that solution is, that he knew of no defence to offer for his own violation of law and justice, except to say that others had been censured! This is cuttle fish logic and cuttle fish defence!

In the communication made by this Samuel

no defence to offer for his own violation of law and justice, except to say that others had been censured! This is cuttle fish logic and cuttle fish defence!

In the communication made by this Samuel Yorks AtLes to the Evening Star, of Saturday last, he has published scarcely a word of truth in relation to myself—he has stated several false-hoods. He says, in alluding to the draft which he had illegally negotiated, that he sees in my letter to the American (of Wednesday last) "that said draft has been, by order of the Board protested, and may probably be put in suit." These are his precise words.

The whole of this quotation from Samuel Yorks AtLes's communication is false in form, in substance, and in idea. I neither said nor intimated that the draft had been, either by order of the board, or otherwise, protested; not did I say or intimate that it would be sued. These statements of Samuel Yorke AtLes are lies. The Monument Board has given no directions and made no intimations as to any protest or any suit on that draft. Payment of the draft was stopped in New York, by the directions of the Treasurer of the Washington National Monument Society, and the draft was returned by the Bank of America, New York, to the Bank of Washington, D. C., where it now remains, unuses Samuel Yorke AtLee has refunded the money to the Bank of Washington, which he that gent " of the Monument Board.

If Samuel Yorke AtLee has not refunded the money to the Bank of Washington, which he thus illegally obtained therefrom and taken back the draft, it is a matter between himself and the Bank, and it is of no concern to the Monument Board, whether the Bank of Washington muss Samuel Yorke AtLee—prosecutes him for obtaining money upon false pretences, or lets the matter pass in silence. It would not be difficult to decide what course public justice demands at the hands of the Bank of Washington, as Samuel Yorke AtLee—prosecutes him for obtaining money upon false pretences or lets the matter pass in silence. It would not be difficult to decide

silence. It would not be difficult to decide what course public justice demands at the hands of the Bank of Washington, but it is not true, as Samuel Yorke AtLee states, that I have said, or intimated one word about a "protest," a "suit," (or a prosecution,) nor have I any knowledge of the purposes of the Bank of Washington in relation thereto.

But Samuel Yorke AtLee asks, in his communication to the Star, what else he quant to have

But Samuel Yorke At Lee asks, in his communication to the Star, what else he ought to have done with the draft, when it was payable to himself as "agent," than to have negotiated it and put the money in his own pocket? Any honest man can furnish him an answer. He should have handed the draft, with the letter containing it, to the Monument Board for whom it was intended, and to whom it belonged. Suppose Samuel Yorke At Lee prepounds this enquiry to James Adams, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Washington, from whom he improperly obtained the money on that draft, to-wit:

"If you, Mr. Cashier Adams, had resigned your position on the 30th day of May last, and had received, on the 20th day of August, a letter addressed to you as 'Cashier,' containing a draft payable to you as 'Cashier,' would you not have considered yourself authorized to negotiate that draft as 'Cashier,' and to put the proceeds in your own pocket, and more especially if your accounts were unsettled, and you could assume as a pretext for doing so that the bank was in your debt?"

Mr. Adams may be too peaceable a man to

Mr. Adams may be too peaceable a man to knock down an insulting scamp who would prothe spirit would move him to slap his jaws!

Before Samuel Yorke AtLee resigned his position in the Monument Board, and at a meeting of the Board when he was present, an order or reso-lution was adopted, declaring that in future all moneys should be received by the Treasurer, and Samuel Yorke AtLee was thus officially informed

lution was adopted, declaring that in future all moneys should be received by the Treasurer, and Samuel Yorke AtLee was thus officially informed that he must receive no more money for the Board. This draft, therefore, should have been passed over to General McCalla, as Treasurer, and his obvious course would have been to return it to the drawer of it, with a copy of the order of the Board, and with a request that said draft be cancelled and another issued to himself as the treasurer of the society.

But Samuel Yorke AtLee says that I did not answer his note, (endorsed on the letter which had contained the draft,) "and he supposed of course his proceeding met with the approbation of the Board!" Can it be true that he entertained any such idea, in view of the resolution of the Board depriving him of the power to receive the funds of the society! Nonsense. It is utterly untrue; he had no such idea. Nor was it my duty to answer any such note. I passed it over to the treasurer, who only was authorized to receive funds for the Board. It was submitted to the Board at its next meeting, and the resolutions of the Board dated September 14, as published in the Intelligencer and in the American, show very plainly the opinion of the Board of the conduct of Samuel Yorke AtLee in that transaction. The Board warned the public not to send any more drafts or funds to Samuel Yorke AtLee which were designed for the Monument Board!

But Samuel Yorke AtLee also says: "Mr. Ellis, in his late letter to the American, denies that any balance is due me" (him). This is another falsebood, as will be manifest on perusing my letter. I said that I knew nothing of the state of his accounts; "that he claimed a balance which the Board did not admit." There was a balance reported due Samuel Yorke AtLee on the S1st of December last, but he was in the receipt of moneys received since December 31, 1856.

He had declared in my hearing that he would not submit his accounts were unsettled at the time of his resignation. He has accounted for no moneys r

has collected—not one cont—and in that opinion, I frankly say, I concur.

But Samuel York AtLee says, the Board never notified him of the acceptance of his resignation!—that is, indeed, wonderful.

Will Samuel Yorke AtLee show any authority in the Board to refuse his resignation? The tender of his resignation severed his connexion with the Board.

of his resignation severed his connexion with the Board.

The W. N. M. Society is a voluntary association—there is no law, and can be none, applicable to this Society, nor is there any regulation of the Society, which authorizes the Board to refuse the resignation of one of its officers—and of course, the acceptance of a resignation need not be notified to the resigning officer. A secretary pro tem. was appointed at the first meeting of the Board, after Samuel York AtLee resigned, and a permanent secretary will doubtless be appointed whenever it suits the convenience of the Board.

Whether such permanent appointment will be as extensively heralded throughout the country, as was that of Samuel York AtLee will depend perhaps upon the new secretary stheret for notoriety!

This motive governed the late secretary in his publications, though I would fain hope that his permanent successor will have less vanity, and some good qualities.

I now invite the attention of the friends of Samuel Vanit Affects his own precious develop-

I now invite the attention of the friends of Samuel York AtLee to his own precious development of his motives and purposes, as contained in his pompous and ridiculous communication to the Evening Star of Saturday last. In discussing the point that no notice had been given to him, or to the country, of his resignation, he says this:

"If similar precautions (to wit, the giving public notice) were neglected by the board, after my resignation had been transmitted, they must abide the consequences of their own lackes, and they cannot now claim advantage of their own wrong?"

The last line of this sentence obviously means, that if contributors, having no notice of Samuel York AtLee's resignation, send him money, which he puts in his own pocket, the Board are nevertheless responsible to the contributors, who acted in good faith in remitting funds to a man who, freckless of duty, applies them to his individual uses!

uses!
This branch of his precious avowal of purposes may contain sound law. It may be true, that the Board is responsible to those contributors, who send funds to this man, without notice to them that the Board had shorn him of his former power by resolution, and also, without notice of his resignation.

gencer" and now puonsed in the "Inteligencer" and "American."

But Samuel York AtLee boasts of sundry assaults, which he says, in his late communication, he had made upon the Monument Board. I had before heard of them, though I never read them. I knew it was impossible that he could say anything which would injuriously affect the Board, it being perfectly well understood that the true and only cause of all his exhibitions of malignity towards the Board, originated in the resolution of the Board, abolishing the salary of the secretary!

The public are therefore indebted, for whatever developments Samuel York AtLee has made, in the monument affairs, to a collapse in his purse, and not to any patriotic pricking of his conscience, which never disturbed him, until his salary was endangered!!

ndangered!! I am not aware that the boasted assaults of this man, upon the Board, were ever read by any member of the Board - certain it is, those assaults member of the Board - certain it is, those assaults have never, for an instant, occupied the consideration of the Board, at any meeting when I have been present. I am confident they never will.

I now learn, however, for the first time, that Samuel York AtLee made five charges against the Board, which, from a perusal of the heads as given by him in the Star, I perceive to be in character with the man—preposterous about and ridion. with the man-preposterous, absurd, and ridic

He says: "he sustained the charges, as well as He says: "he sustained the charges, as well as he could"—which, judging from the manner in which he sustains his right to hold money obtained upon false pretenses, was not very well; and he further says, that, as the Board "uttered no sign of dissent," he congratulated himself that "he had for once given that querulous quorum unamimous satisfaction!" The only occasion, of a recent date, on which Samuel York AtLee has given the Board "unanimous satisfaction," was when he resigned a position in the Board in which he had done ten times as much invary as good to the cause of the times as much injury as good to the cause of the monument—and even this "unanimous satisfaccontemporaneously with his surrender of the key of the office to W. B. Magruder, Esq., the 2d Vice President, the most valuable papers belong-

ing to the Monument Board, left their usual posi-tions, and cannot be found!

Papers of indispensable necessity in settling the accounts of the treasurer, and papers containing reports of committees on other important matters, which were in charge of this man, and were pre-sent at a meeting shortly before his resignation, were missing at the first meeting after his resigna-tion!!

were missing at the first meeting after his resignation!!

Who abstracted these papers I neither say nor know—they were in the monument office in the month of May—they were missing when the board first met after the resignation of Samuel Yorke AtLee—he has been repeatedly requested to restore them—and he has superciliously responded, that he resigned his position, and gave the key of the office to the Second Vice President, and he refers the board to that officer for further imformation! The Second Vice President, on application, sent the key to the board, and also three books which Samuel Yorke AtLee had left with him—but none of the missing papers have yet come to light! Where they are, or who took them from their appropriate place, it has been thus far impossible to ascertain, and of course I cannot say.

say.

I have been drawn into this controversy by the act of Samuel Yorke AtLee, who, in a card published in the Evening Star some days since, in reference to an editorial of the American, said, reference to an editorial of the American, said, that I could have given Mr. Fenton, of the American, a "satisfactory explanation" of the draft transaction; and in the same card he falsely accused the "surviving quorum of the monument board" (of which I am one) of base conduct in reference to the publication of the facts of that transaction. I could do no less under the circumstances than to denounce that portion of the card of Samuel Yorke AtLee as containing "an atrocious and an unmitigated calumny." His response in the Star of Saturday, might well have been passed by with silent contempt on my part, but I have not chosen thus to treat it, as the opportunity has been afforded me by Samuel Yorke AtLee, to refer to some interesting matters in connnexion with his conduct towards the monument board.

ment board.

It is time the public should know something of the motives and principles of a man who has taken upon himself to censure the conduct of others in the public prints, to satiste private revenge, and in part perhaps to gratify a morbid taste for noto-

in part perhaps to gratify a morbid taste for notoriety.

In all the past differences between this man, and the individual members of the Monument Board, I have uniformly preserved a perfect impartiality, never yielding my assent to any proposition for action against him, which indisputable facts did not demand. I have not seen him (if my memory serves me) since his resignation. The time and manner of his resignation, and some attending circumstances, left me no alternative but to conclude that he was wholly unworthy of my further confidence or respect. Yet I forbore to say aught against him.

His villainous assault upon the "surviving quorum of the Monument Board" (as he was pleased to call my associates and myself,) in his card above referred to, added to the facts which came to light in June and August destroying all my

above referred to, added to the facts which came to light in June and August destroying all my confidence in him—these, with the style and lauguage of his late communication, have convinced me that he is selfish, treacherous, unreliable, and unprincipled.

V. ELLIS.

Suspension Brilder.—A wire suspension bridge has been erected across Elk river, Sutton, Virginia, four hundred feet long, and cost eleven thousand five hundred dollars. It is a superior structure, and at an elevation of forty feet above the stream. Hoos.-What utility is there in killing hogs, if

they are cured directly afterwards?

GEORGETOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sep. 29, 1887.

Mr. EDITOR: The members of the corporation having adjourned without giving us the additional public school which we desired, and towards the establishment of which every voter at the last election contributed his dollar; it is full time that the tion contributed his dollar; it is full time that the people who are interested in the subject, should investigate it, and see on whose head the odium should full. Let them at once be pointed out, so that we can at least bring them into notice by saying, there goes a man who refused to educate our children after we had paid for it.

The Romau Catholic portion of the Corporation I shall not in the least attempt to blame, they having acted in good faith towards their church, which commands them to seek the advancement of their own creed and assist only in the establishment of such schools as will advance the religious

ment of such schools as will advance the religious faith of their children. They, therefore, are not to blame; we only have to deplore our own fully in selecting such men to represent us. But how the other portion of our Corporation, the Protestant members, who, I believe, can all read and write, saw fit to lend their aid to the Jesuits in this material more than Len tell. They were included their ter, is more than I can tell. They certainly love their native land, and its institutions too well to accept of a college bribe. How, then, has it happened? To be charitable with them, we must suppose them all to be one-idea men, and that one idea their immediate self-interest. Poor things! If they would const devete fifeeest priority devete fifeeest. signation!

But what shall I say of the morality of the residue of his declaration? Can any man misinterpret its too obvious meaning? What is it more or less than the following avowal in substance, to wit:

mediate self-interest. Poor things: It they would find out that the only devote fifteen moutes every day to some solid reading, they would find out that the only true and sure mode of advancing their country's, and that their country's interest can never be advanced by help-like the signature.

or less than the following avowal in substance, to wit:

"I Samuet York AtLee resigned my trust and ceased my connexion with the Monument Board on the 30th day of May last,—but inasmuch as no notice of my resignation has been published, and notwithstanding the fact that a resolution was adopted by the Board, which I, as then secretary, wrote down, depriving me of all rightful power to receive funds for the Board, yet by reason of the 'laches' of the Board in not giving motice, I may receive drafts intended for them, therefore be it known, that I, the aforeseld Samuel Yorke AtLee intend to get hold of all such drafts made payable to me as 'agent' of the Board, if I can, and to negotiate them as 'agent' and put the money in my pock ti!"

Now it seems to me that the above translation is the plain English of Samuel Samtel Yorke At-tele's avowal—if it be not, I shall be glad to see some other common sense interpretation given to it. This bold avowal of his purposes sufficiently vindicates the resolutions of the Board passed 14th September, and now published in the "Intelligence?" and "American."

But Samuel York AtLee boasts of sundry assaults, which he says, in his late communication, he had made upon the Monument Board. I had before heard of them, though I never read them. I knew it was impossible that he could say anything which would injuriously affect the Board, it

Virgin Marys, or bend the suppliant knee to beads and crosses.

With pleasure we see that public attention has been called to the lawlessness and recklessness of a party in your city rallying under the name of "the States." Why Washington should tolerate their presence when it is well known they were driven out of Baltimore, is more than we can tell. It may not, perhaps, be amiss to mention that they paid our town an official visit on the occasion of the late fire on Water street, and made their grand entrance by flourishing revolvers, &c.

Our town is quiet, the suspension of specie payment by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank creating no uneasiness.

Yours, &c., ORION. ing no uneasiness. PROMPT ACTION.—It appears that "a batch of twenty-seven destitute fillibusters, shipped by the authorities of New York to Detroit, were promptly sent back by the officers of the latter city, the other day." The Baltimore Clipper, without condemning the action of the authorities of Detroit, contrasts it with the practice which prevails in respect to foreign paupers. It says with truth in regard to the latter that they are sent to the United States, not by twenties, but by thousands every year, accompanied in many cases by convicted criminals, sentenced to transportation to this country, and are tolerated by our authorities. They are spread through the land like locusts, begging and stealing wherever they go; and yet we hear of no prompt measure being taken to arrest and send them back to their own countries. But, let one of our cities undertake to transfer its paupers to another city, and they are immediately returned to the place from whence they came. Why should this discrimination exist? Are the foreign paupers more useful to the community than the noor of our country? This will not be main.

poor of oue own country? This will not be main-tained. No, the motive is, to encourage foreign emigration, even though the emigrants be of the very worst class—the drainings of prisons and poor houses—that they may be converted into Detroit is now a Democratic city, and she undoubtedly would, whilst shipping destitute fillibusters indignantly back to New York, promptly vote down any resolution to prohibit the pouring of foreign paupers and criminals upon our shores. She would take her share of these without a murmur, and call them her "better citizens." Our shores who are

mur, and call them her "better citizens." Our cities are overrun by foreign paupers, who are dumped upon our wharves by the hundreds at a time, and from thence transferred to our almshouses in a few hours thereafter. We are made the great lazaar house of the world, and the secure asylum for foreign criminals. Foreign governments understand this thing and practice upon it. Their own poor houses are emptied and their people relieved of the burden of supporting paupers, whilst our taxes are increased and our almshouses filled by their discarded paupers. Will this practice never be checked? Shall we never have sufficient self-respect to prevent the practice of this gross imposition, with all ts immoral and corrupting tendencies? Not, we fear, so long as national affairs are controlled by a party which requires the assistance of these foreign auxiliaries to

corrupting tendencies? Not, we fear, so long as national affairs are controlled by a party which requires the assistance of these foreign auxiliaries to keep it in power. It seems strange to us, that any person should be so fond of power as to desire to retain it, even at the degradation of their country. But so it is. We are very sensitive to a wrong when perpetrated by an American authority, and very patient and forbearing when it is practised by a foreign government. If Kentucky were to pass a law to send all paupers and criminals to other States, there would be a general outcry against the act, and it would be resisted even to the point of civil war.

But a foreign government may do the same thing without exciting disgust and or complaint. In fact, by our conduct we apparently admit our inferiority to Europeans, as we are willing to receive the very worst characters from Europe as our equals, if not superiors. President Van Buren, touched with a momentary American feeling, caused an inquiry to be made as to the practice of foreign courts of sentencing criminals to be transported to the United States; and, finding that the fact could be established, he pursued the subject no further, and the practice has ever since continued. Mayor Wood, of New York, also, at one time, assumed a decided stand on the subject; but he soon caved in, as he wanted the foreign vote to secure his re-election to office. And so we appear to be destined to have the convicts and paupers of Europe poured in upon us, until there shall arise an American spirit among the people, that shall insist upon those classes of foreigners being kept at home, and a residence of twenty-one years by all foreigners before being admitted to the rights of citizenship.

Market.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—Flour is steady at \$5,50

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Flour is steady at \$5,50 for cash and \$5.75 for Howard street and Ohio.

Wheat is 5a10c. lower; quotations are nominal.

Corn dull and 4a5c. lower, and nominal. Whisky is firm; City 23c.; Ohio 24c. cash.

THE CORPORATION SALARIES. - We hear that th Bank of Washington will pay on demand the salaries of the city officials, due on the 1st proximo in city currency, which will be available in all or dinary business transactions.

New Work.—Miss Maria Cumming's new work, Mabel Vaughan, has just been issued by John P. Jewett & Co. It is pronounced by good judges to be even better than her first work, the Lamplighter, and if it be, it must be superlatively good.

AN HUNDREDFOLD .- John T. Armstrong, Rockbridge county, raised one hundred bushels of potatoes from one.

The Government clerks will be paid their month's pay in specie.

How else can they be paid? Has Government suspended specie payments?

"This must be looked into," as the spoiled child said to his father's watch when he heard it

The Canal tolls in New York have greatly de

MARRIED.

On the 27th instant, by the Rev. W. H. Chapman Mr. JOHN W. SINCLAIR to Miss OLIVIA A At St. John's Church, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Thomas G. Addison, HENRY D. J. PRATT to LOUISA, daughter of Daniel D. Add son, all of this city. city.
On the 22d instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev.
Mr. Morsell, Mr. THOMAS S. DENHAM to Miss
LAURA B. COOK, all of this city.

DIED,

On Saturday evening, the 26th instant, JOHN KIRBY, infant son of Rev. Wm. C. and Mary E. Stout, of Marshall county, Miss., aged 6 months and 24 days.
On the 27th instant, Major GEORGE F. LIND-SAY, U. S. Marine Corps.
On the 26th instant, GEORGE ALLEN, infant son of A. M. and Mary E. Haffor, aged 15 months. MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS NOW OPEN.

The subscriber would invite attention to the fol-owing New Goods:

Paris printed Merinoes and Wool De Laines vary Paris printed Merinoes and Wool De Laines, very rich styles, extra cheap. Fine Black and Fancy Colored Wool De Laines, at

37½ cents. Ottoman Poplins, mixed, plaid, and striped. 2,500 yards Hoyle's English Prints, at 10 cents, usual

price 12½ cents.

2,000 yards superior plaid and plain De Bages, at 12½, worth 18 cents.

1,500 yards rich new style figured De Laines, at 12½, richly worth 18 cents.

150 Ladies white and colored Corsets, at \$1, usual

price \$1.25.
A large lot of Ladies' fine white Linen Handket-chiefs, at 6%, 10, and 12% cents.

20 dozen Ladies' fine white Lama Wool Hose, at 25 20 dozen Ladies' fine white Lama Wool Hose, at 20 cents, usual price 50 cents.
20 dozen Ladies' hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, at 25, richly worth 31 cents.
Ladies' good Kid Gloves from 371% cents up.
Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels, great

bargains.
CHEAP EMBROIDERIES. CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Large lot Swiss and Cambric Collars.

Large lot Cambric and Swiss Flouncings, unusually cheap.

Handsome Sleeves and Collars in sets.

Black Crape Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

&c., &c.

Persons in want of Dry Goods should not fail to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I am confident by so doing they can save money.

R. G. HYATT,

am confident by so doing they can save money.

R. G. HYATT,

349 Seventh street, third door below sees at the Northern Liberty Market.

R. G. HYATT has just opened, from the recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of Fail and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at very reduced prices:

Bargains in Black and Fancy Silks,

Bargains in Black and Fancy Silks,

Bargains in De Laines and Cashmeres.

Bargains in Bonnets and Ribbons.

Bargains in Bonnets and Ribbons.

Bargains in Prints and Ginghams.

Bargains in Prints and Ginghams.

Bargains in Irish Linens and Shirting Cottons.

Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets.

Bargains in Undershirts and Drawers.

Bargains in Embroideries of every description.

Remember, Ladies, the place for Bargains is at R. G. HYATT'S, No. 349 Seventh street, third door below the Northern Liberty Market.

830 3t

ow the Northern Liberty Market.

FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED, INTENDING TO REmore to the west, offers the stock and fixtures
of his Cigar and Tobacco Store for sale. This is
one of the best stands in the city, being located on
Seventh street, and in its most business part. For
further particulars inquire at No. 398, corner of
Seventh and H streets, of H. LYLES. 830 4t

PROSPECTUS THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' "TRAMPS:"

BY "BIG BEN," A Journeyman Shoemaker. PROPOSE TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF MY "TRAMPS" in different States, with the scene

"TRAMPS" in different States, with the scenes, characters, incidents, events, sprees, and adventures, with which I have met, or in which I have participated, including one year spent at sea and three years in the United States Army, in war service. I have had vicissitudes and troubles enough to try any man's soul, and almost rain his understanding; and now that I am waxing old, and my thread of life is nearly spun out, I take this method of trying to get something that will make all my latter days last in comfort to the end.

My "Tramps" will form a neat volume of one hundred pages, at least, which will be furnished to subscribers hereto at fifty cents, and will be issued as soon as the subscriptions will justify.

My old shop-mates, members of the craft, and others, I trust, will "occasion" for me by subscribing to this. Friends to whom this prospectus is sent are requested to procure subscribers and forward their names to

B. T. STARK,
Washington, D. C.

AGUE AND FEVER BITTERS.

THIS MEDICINE is entirely vegetable, and contains no ingredient in the least degree prejudicial to the human system. It has never failed to cure chills and fevers when the directions have been complied with. Price 25 cents per bottle. This medicine is prepared by Charles Pearson, and can be had at P. M. PEARSON'S Grocery Store, No. 502 Maryland avenue, between Four-and-a-balf and Sixth streets, Island. A CERTAIN CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION!

BARGAINS FROM AUCHUN!
AT J. C. GIBSON'S S'TORE,
34 Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

D'RESS SILKS, very handsome and Cheap.
Gents' Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
Boys' Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Bonnets of all kinds at cost.
French and English Merinoes, very cheap.
Best Kid Gloves, only 25 cents.
Irish Linens, Cottons, and Calicoes, cheap.
Great Variety of Ladies' and children's Hosiery.
I am determined to make the prices suit in all cases. Please call and see for yourselves. ases. Please call and see for yourselves.

s23 1m GROCERY STORE, Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh St., ISLAND.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE FOR-merly kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shall keep on hand a select assortment of FINE GROCE-RIES, comprising, among others, the following arti-cles:

RES, comprising, among others, the following articles:
Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and brown; Teas, such as Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Black and Colony; Rio, Maracaibo and Java, roasted and ground, Coffees; Refined Syrup; Segars and Tobacco, various brands; Hams, Bacon, Flour, Idquors, Wines, Crockery, Wooden-ware, Hardware, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Nuts of various kinds, Horse Feed, &c., together with many other articles usually kept in a Grocery.

I would most respectfully ask those living on the Island, as well as the citizens generally, to call and examine for themselves, as they then will see that there is no necessity to go further, as I am determined not to be outdone, both as to prices and articles. Call therefore and examine, and you will find it to your advantage, for I intend to sell cheap for cash.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of all charge.

BURN F. B. PURSELL.

LAW NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND THE Circuit and Criminal Courts of this District, and the Court of Claims, and will promptly perform such professional duties as may be entrusted to his His office, at present, is at the southwest corner of Eleventh and "1" fronting New York avenue.

Au 14-tf

V. ELLIS.

ELVANS & THOMPSON.

326 Penn. Av. between 9th and 10th Ste., WASHINGTON, D. C. Dealers in Coach and Cabinet Hardware, Carriage
Dry Goods, Bar Iron and Steel, Cutlery, &c., &c.
A well assorted stock of goods in their line of trade
is offered to city and country consumers at low prices,

NEW STORE. WILLIAM . P. FORD,

WILLIAM.P. FORD,

MANUFACTURER OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFCTIONERY, Dealer in Foreign
FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, &c., having taken the
house one door north of Harbaugh's drug store, on
Seventh street between G and H, and fitted it up in
good style, and erected a new oven, is now prepared
to accommodate all who may desire to partake of the
good things in his line of business. Having made
every and ample arrangements that will enable him
to furnish fresh Candies, Cakes, and Pies, of his own
make daily, he flatters himself as being able to give
satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

Parties, Balls, Weddings, Pic Nics, Suppers, &c.,
served up at the shortest notice and in the most
fashionable style.

Ice Cream furnished to order.

816 3t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY (AU-THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY (AUgust 3d) entered into partnership in the House Carpenters and Joiners business, and having erected a new and commodious shop in the rear of JACK-SON HALL, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, are prepared to contract for and perform all work in their line of business, either in city or country, with which their friends or the public may favor them, on accommodating terms with promptness and despatch. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GEORGE W. GARRETT & CO.

They have several houses and lots for sale in different parts of the city on accommodating terms.

G. W. GARRETT & CO.

s1-lm (Intel.)

sl-lm

Washington National Monument Society. A T A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANA.

GERS of the above society, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published by the Treasurer in some paper of this

be published by the Treasurer in some paper of this city:

Resolved, That public notice be given to all persons holding funds which may be designed for the use of the Washington National Monument that they transmit the same to General J. M. McCalla, the Treasurer of the Board, and not to S. Yorke AtLee, Esq., the late Secretary of the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That all persons who may have transmitted funds to S. Yorke AtLee, Esq., late Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, since the 1st day of July, 1856, for the use of the Monument, are requested to notify the Treasurer of the Board (General J. M. McCalla) of the date and amounts so transmitted to said AtLee as Secretary.

JOHN M. McCalla,

September 14, 1857.

Treasurer.

Editors of papers friendly to the objects of the Monument Society will confer a favor upon the Board of Managers by giving the above a few insertions.

T. G. CLAYTON. SOLICITOR OF PATENTS And Agent for Inventors. OFFICE, 489 SEVENTH STREET,

Washington, D. C. Business connected with the Patent Office and the Courts attended to for Inventors. Charges moderate. NEW FALL GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED-A SPLENDID AS-SORTMENT of FRENCH FLOWERS, at all rices.
Beautiful Style DARK RIBANDS, suitable for the

eason.
BONNETS, the latest patterns.
RUCHES, FRAMES, and TIPS.
FEATHERS, and all kinds of MILLINERY.
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
WILLIAM P. SHEDD,
502 Eleventh Street.

NEW HARDWARE STORE, No. 34, Centre Market Space, between Seventh an Eighth streets.

Eighth streets.

OHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced his old business at the above stand, with an entirely new and extensive assortment of the most approved kinds of Hardware, Cutlery, Building Material, Mechanics' Tools, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, Sporting Goods, &c. All of which he offers at prices well calculated to please purchasers. His thorough knowledge of the business has enabled him to make a judicious selection of articles of the best quality, warranted to suit the wants of this market; and he pledges his entire devotion to the interests of those who will favor him with their patronage.

NINTH STREET BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY,

> AND FRUIT STORE.

WM. HUTCHINSON, No. 368, on Ninth Street, between I and K, I ANTS it generally understood, but particularly known, that fresh, sweet Bread, and Tea Biscuit, (every evening) Cakes and Pies of every description, fresh Fruits of the season, and Confectionery, generally, can at all times be had at his earblishment at as reasonable prices, as any place in the city. He flatters himself that by his personal attention and knowledge of his business, to give entire satisfaction to all who may bestow on him their patronage.

patronage.
Also, wanted, an Apprentice, a well grown boy preferred.
sl-Im No. 405.

JOSEPH F. HODGSON, Dealer in Stoves, Tin, and Britania Ware. Seventh Street between H and I.

HAS NOW AND ALWAYS KEEPS FOR SALE
at the above place, a large variety of the best
Cooking Stoves in the market, warranted to bake, or

He has a fine assortment of the following wares:
He has a fine assortment of the following wares:
Planished Tin Ware,
Block Tin and Britania Wares.
Tea Sets, Toilet Sets.
A large lot of Lamps, Britania, Globe, Brass, and
Parlor Lamps.

ALSO

ALSO
A general assortment of Tin Ware and Kitchen requisites.

He has also an excellent assortment of the best
Preserving Kettles in the market, enameled Saucepans, &c., &c., &c., which he will sell at low prices.

Call and examine for yourselves.

AT COST.—HAVING DETERMINED TO confine our business exclusively to the coach and cabinet branch of the trade, (including Bar Iron and Steel,) we offer our present stock of BUILDING HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL GOODS, &c., &c., AT COST, to close out.

All such goods must positively be sold, and if not entirely closed out by the 15th of December will be disposed of at auction, to make room for another class of merchandize.

An examination of prices will convince purchasers that on such goods there is chance for a good investment.

that on such goods there is in the branch of the ment.

With increased facilities in the branch of the trade to which we shall hereafter devote our attention, both as to quality and quantity, we solicit the increased patronage of consumers, in full confidence that prices will be satisfactory.

ELVANS & THOMPSON,

326 Pennsylvania ave., bet. 9th and 10th sts.

ROOMS FOR RENT. and one Large Room in the Second Floor, wenty-five by sixty feet, suitable for a Bindery or Printing Office. No. 512, two doors south of Odd Fellows Hall, Seventh street. Inquire within.

HALLECK HOUSE. THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING TAKEN THE old stand known as the European House, corner of Seventh and G streets, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate them with the best of liquors and all the delicacies of the season.

Families supplied with oysters by the quar 223 tf

J. T. HALLECK

SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS

HAS OPENED A NEW BARBER SHOP on
NEW YORK AVENUE, between Tenth and
Eleventh streets, near Seitz's Bakery.
Easy shaving, Fashionable Hair-cutting, Shampooing, &c. He pledges himself to please the most fastidious in his line of business. All he asks is a trial.

WELCH & WILSON,

MERCHANT TAILORS. One door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgetown D.O.

JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at the Office of "THE AMERICAN."